Research Article

Prevalence of iodine deficiency disorders among 6 to 12 years school children of Ramanagara district, Karnataka, India

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ABSTRACT

Background: Iodine is an essential micronutrient with an RDA of 100-150 μg for normal human growth and mental development. Iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) constitute the single largest cause of preventable brain damage worldwide. Majority of consequences of IDD are invisible and irreversible but at the same time these are preventable. The study was conducted to assess the prevalence of goiter in school children aged 6-12 years and to assess the level of iodine concentration in salt samples obtained from households of selected school children.

Methods: Population proportionate to size sampling. Sample size: 90 primary school-going children of age 6-12 years in each selected village, total 2700 from 30 villages in Ramanagara district, Karnataka, India.

Results: The prevalence of goiter among the 6 - 12 years children was found to be 8.6%. Females had higher prevalence compared to males in all the age groups but the difference was not statistically significant (0.437). Of the 540 salt samples, 518(95.3%) had iodine concentration ≥15 ppm at household level.

Conclusions: IDD is a mild public health problem in Ramanagara district. There is a need of periodic surveys to assess the change in magnitude of the IDD with respect to impact of iodized salt (IS) intervention.

Keywords: Goiter, Iodine deficiency disorders (IDD), Iodized salt, Prevalence, School children

INTRODUCTION

Iodine is an essential micro nutrient that is used for the synthesis of thyroid hormones from thyroid gland, which are involved in regulating metabolism, development and tissue differentiation. Iodine is primarily obtained through the diet, deficiency of which results in a spectrum of disorders categorized as iodine deficiency disorders (IDDs).1 IDD constitute the single largest cause of preventable brain damage worldwide leading to learning disabilities and psychomotor impairment. Children living in iodine-deficient areas on an average have lower intelligence quotient (IQ), by as much as 13.5 IQ points as compared to children living in iodine-sufficient areas. IDD have been shown to be associated with at least six of the eight Millennium Development Goals.2 Sample surveys have been conducted in 28 States and 7 Union Territories which have revealed that out of 324 districts surveyed so far, 263 districts are IDD endemic i.e. the prevalence of IDD is above 10 percent.3

In 1983, mandatory iodization of all table salt was introduced in India in an attempt to eliminate iodine deficiency. The Government of India has relaunched National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) in the year 1992 with a goal to reduce the prevalence of IDD to non-endemic level. After implementation of NIDDCP, India has made considerable progress toward IDD elimination. During November, 2005, central government has issued notification banning
the sale of noniodized salt for direct human consumption in the entire country, which became effective from 17th May, 2006 under the Food Adulteration Act.4

The launch of NGCP and a Goiter Cell was established in the Bureau of Nutrition, Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services. An interim study conducted between 1988 and 1991 for the first time estimated the magnitude of the problem across Karnataka.5 The survey in Bangalore rural district which included today’s Ramanagara district in year 1988-89, showed a goiter prevalence of 1.79 & and total percentage of population consuming >15ppm of iodized salt was 28.9.6,7 Ramanagara district was carved out of the Bangalore Rural district on 23 August 2007 and the present survey was carried out with the objective to assess the prevalence of goiter in school children aged 6-12 years and to assess the level of iodine concentration in salt samples obtained from households of selected school children.

METHODS

The survey was conducted in the month of January & February 2015 using the method of Population Proportionate to Size (PPS) sampling in the age group of 6-12 years children. As per 2011 census report the total population of the district is 10, 82,636 and the population residing in rural areas of Ramanagara district is 8,14,877. Using the list of villages as per the 2011 Census report of Ramanagara district and by calculating cluster interval, 30 villages were selected from the list (Annexure). Only rural areas were included and urban population was excluded. Permission from the authorities of the education department and the district health office were obtained. In the selected villages, the primary schools were visited and a sample of 90 children in the age group of 6-12 years was selected and examined. If the required number of children was not covered, then schools in adjacent villages were visited to ensure 90 children were examined in that cluster.

Prevalence of goiter was assessed by standard palpation method and graded as Grade-0, no palpable or visible goiter; Grade-1, goiter that is palpable but not visible when the neck is in the normal position; and Grade-2, a goiter that is visible when the neck is in normal position and is palpable. Every 5th child in the selected sample was covered for obtaining the salt sample from their home.

Statistical analysis

Data were entered in Microsoft Office excel 2007, compiled and analyzed using Epi Info software, version 3.5.2. Proportions, Chi-Square test were used for statistical analysis.

The Institutional Ethical Committee approved this study, as this was a part of the National Health Program assigned by the State Government.

RESULTS

Prevalence of goiter

From the selected 30 villages, a total of 2700 school children in the age group of 6-12 years were examined for the presence of goiter.

The prevalence of goiter among the 6 - 12 years children was found to be 8.6%. Prevalence of goiter was observed to increase with age, but was found to be statistically significant (P-Value=0.01047). Females had higher prevalence compared to males in all the age groups but the difference between sexes was not statistically significant as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Age and sex wise goiter prevalence among 6-12 years school children of Ramanagara district, Karnataka, India.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group (years)</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Total Examined</th>
<th>Grades of Goiter</th>
<th>(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 Grade</td>
<td>1st Grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-7</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2700</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chi Square = 11.25; d.f=3; P-Value= 0.01047.
Iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) are preventable disorders, but in India previous studies had shown that no states or union territories of the country were free from IDD. The WHO / UNICEF / ICCIDD also recommended that 90% of household salts should get iodized at the recommended level of 15 ppm. In India, IDD can be eliminated by changing dietary habits or eating certain kinds of the foods grown in that area. However, the previous study conducted in a similar setting suggested that behavioural and environmental factors at the community level could contribute to such variations. For example, most people were unaware of the IDD and managed iodized salt poorly. The environment within which iodized salt was stored was insufficient for maintaining proper salt iodization at the consumer level. The preventable measures can also be taken by fortification of salt with iodine which has been low cost and successful intervention. The findings of the present study suggest that the Ramanagara district is in the transition phase from iodine deficient to iodine sufficient with nearly mild goiter prevalence. But detailed data analysis should be done to identify geographical distribution of goiter prevalence within the district.

CONCLUSION

The present study showed mild Goiter prevalence in primary school children in the Ramanagara district and adequate iodine content of salt found at the household level. There is a need of periodic surveys to assess the magnitude of the IDD with respect to impact of iodized salt (IS) intervention, providing iodized salt in Public Distribution System, strengthening monitoring and evaluation of IDD programme and ensuring sustainability of IDD control activities are essential to achieve sustainable elimination of IDD in India.

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REFERENCES


